THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1832. NO. 61.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;			
Box	Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;		
Ladies' Twist	do	8 and 9 rolls	do
Spun Plug	do	2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls	do
Virginia Twist	do	5, 8, and 13 twists	do
Cavendish	do	1	do do

Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

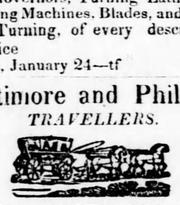
NO. 24 WATER STREET.

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

WANTED,

AT this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a boy of 13 or 14 years of age—from the country, would be preferred. Jan. 27.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE.

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
March 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Cambets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Cambets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons. Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do. a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

BRUSSELS, Ingrain, Venitian and Domestic Carpeting;
Floor and Table Oil Cloths;
Scarlet, Green, and Drab Floor-cloth Baizes;
Splendid Piano, Table, and Stand Covers;
Hearth Rugs of every quality;
India and Dressed Door Matts;
Rug Fringes, Carpet Bindings.
Together with a general assortment of Venitian Blinds.

ADAMS M'FADDEN,

Having taken the extensive warehouse, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, No. 26 Wood street, and next door below the Drug store of Messrs. Charles Avery & Co., is now opening the most splendid assortment of Goods in the above line that has ever been seen in this city, and to which the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is most respectfully invited.

In addition to the above, while in Philadelphia, he engaged the services of an experienced Upholsterer, who will shortly be forthcoming, and ready to attend every call in his line, and perform his work in eastern city style.

As arrangements have been made with several of the most extensive importing houses to the eastward, a regular, general, and superb assortment of every article in the above line will be constantly kept up, and offered at fair prices, for cash, acceptances, or the usual credit. And as the above named intends to devote his whole personal attention to the concerns of this establishment, he will be thankful for the influence and patronage of his many friends. Pittsburgh, Feb. 17, 1832

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON.

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets*, Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.
February 7, 1832.—2w3m

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.

Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.
March 9, 1832.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832.—tf

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR WARE very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has taken an office, No. 12 Fifth street, where he holds himself in readiness, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M., to perform all operations connected with Scientific Surgical Dentistry.

Doct. W. politely solicits a share of public patronage. All work done to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no charges made. The worst cases of diseased gums cured; loose teeth, in adults made firm, where they have become so from an unhealthy state of the gums.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Dentrifice, warranted to prevent tartar collecting on the teeth, and a preserver of the gums from disease, at No. 12 Fifth street. ☞If required, Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

Pittsburgh, March 2.—3mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

March 16—tf.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation: and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1832.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832—tf

D. & J. KING

Are now opening, at No. 92 Market street,

A FRESH assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS; among which are Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs; *Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; English and Fancy Dunstables; Ladies' and Misses' Gimp Bonnets, and Traveling Baskets.*

Also, a variety of BLUE, BLACK, DRAKE-NECK, ADELAIDE, and other *BROAD CLOTHS. Summer Cloths; Merino* and other *Cassimeres*, suited for the present and approaching season, which they offer to sell, Wholesale or Retail, on the *most reasonable terms.* Pittsburgh, March, 1832.—tf

FINE NOVA SCOTIA SALMON.

TASSEY & CHURCH have received from Boston, a few Barrels and Kegs First Quality Nova-Scotia Salmon. Also, a quantity of Tanners' Oil. April 10, 1832.—3t

Literary and Mercantile Academy,

AT the Corner of Second street and Cherry Alley; where, at the solicitation of a number of his friends, the subscriber will be prepared to receive pupils on the third of April next. This situation is preferred to a denser and more populous quarter of the city.—The time ordinarily devoted to teaching during the day, will be devoted to the instruction of males only, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, E. Grammar, Geography, Composition, &c., according to the most approved methods of imparting Knowledge. The number of pupils will be restricted to 35, at $5 for the term of 12 weeks, payable in advance. Immediately after the exercises of the day, a separate class of young gentlemen will attend a course of Lectures on Book Keeping and E. Grammar; the course to be completed in 12 weeks. Terms, $10, payable at the expiration of 6 weeks; the class being at no expense, except for books and blanks. Any student attending the day-school, and desirous of becoming a member of this class, can have the privilege by the additional payment of $3. No particular system of Double Entry will be required. At the close of the Lectures, any regular students will be enabled to apply them in any of the approved forms he may think proper to adopt. Merchants are respectfully invited to attend, and witness the *study* of Book Keeping as applied to actual business, either exemplifying general and extensive Mercantile concerns, or restricted to western commerce. For the following testimonial, I am indebted to the politeness of the class of young gentlemen from the city, who lately attended the course of Lectures.

N. R. SMITH.
Allegheny town, March 9, 1832.—8t

We, the undersigned, having attended a course of Mr. N. R. Smith's Lectures on Book Keeping and English Grammar, take this method of assuring the public, that the information they have derived from them is various and important, both in a theoretical and practical point of view. We are certain that, should the young gentlemen of this city attend them, they will thence derive ample satisfaction. For ourselves, we think it a duty to present our thanks to Mr. Smith for the knowledge he has imparted to us in the useful and important branches embraced by his Lectures.

Robert H. Douthitt,	Andrew Nicholson,
J. H. Robinson,	C. L. Magee,
Robt. M'Curdy,	Michael Friel,
Thos. Douthitt,	A. T. Nicholson,
John Black,	J. H. Townle.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1832.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*
July 26, 1831.—tf

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832

ALFRED COCHRAN,

Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
March 27, 1832.—6m.

PLAIN, CUT, AND PRESSED

GLASS WARE,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS inform their friends and the public, that in addition to their usual extensive assortment of Plain and Cut Glass, they have a variety of new articles of Pressed Glass, of every description, and have just imported, direct from the manufactories, some of the newest and most fashionable Plated Caster Frames; all of which are for sale upon the lowest terms.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
February 28—2mo.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE,

AN Elegant, well built, Family Coaches.—Inquire at Patterson's Livery Stable, Diamond Alley. April 10.—3t*

POETRY.

From the New York American.

TO A LADY ON HER BIRTH DAY.

We'll quarrel not with Time to-day;
Thou art too young the elf to mind
Who steals thy girlish years away,
And leaves a woman's charm behind.
And *I*, though dealt with more severely,
About *his* thefts won't make a pother,
Who's schooled my heart to love thee dearly,
Yet love thee only as a brother.

And now, while I can not help thinking
Life's perils did in number grow,
When first those dangerous eyes were winking
Upon it eighteen years ago,
I own, sweet Coz, in candid dealing,
Though safer—it had darker seemed,
If all their intellect and feeling
Upon the world had never beamed.
April 2d.

From the Ladies' Magazine.

THE WIFE'S REMONSTRANCE.

Come, rouse thee, dearest!—'tis not well
To let the spirit brood
Thus darkly o'er the cares that swell
Life's current to a flood.
As brooks, and torrents, rivers, all
Increase the gulf in which they fall,
Such thoughts, by gathering up the rills
Of lesser griefs, spread real ills;
And with their gloomy shades conceal
The land marks hope would else reveal.

Come, rouse thee now—I know thy mind,
And would its strength awaken;
Proud, gifted, noble, ardent, kind,
Strange thou shouldst be thus shaken!
But rouse afresh each energy,
And be what nature intended thee;
Throw from thy thoughts this wearying weight,
And prove thy spirit firmly great:
I would not see thee bend below
The angry storms of earthly wo.

Full well I know the generous soul
Which warms thee into life—
Each spring that can its powers control,
Familiar to thy Wife;
For deemest thou she'd stoop to bind
Her fate unto a common mind?
The eagle-like ambition nurs'd
From childhood in her heart, had first
Consumed with its Promethean flame,
The shrine that sunk her so to shame.

Then rouse thee, dearest, from the dream
That fetters now thy powers;
Shake off this gloom—hope sheds a beam
To gild each cloud that lowers;
And though at present seems so far
The wished for goal, a guiding star
With peaceful ray would light thee on,
Until its utmost bounds be won;
That quench'less ray thou'lt ever prove,
In fond, undying, WEDDED LOVE.

St. Louis, Missouri. MOINA.

THE TARIFF.

For the Gazette.

THOUGHTS ON THE TARIFF.

Effect of duties upon prices in the market of production and consumption.

This is a vital question in all sound and enlightened discussion upon the expediency of a protective tariff. The great prosperity of our country, under a system which—*in form*—seems to be oppressive, and the decline of prices in England, and consequent distress among her manufacturing population, appear to indicate that errors in argument, upon the question referred to, are not confined to the enemies of the tariff. Its warmest friends appear to have overlooked its effect upon prices *abroad*, and not a few of them endanger the system by the very arguments on which they rely for its defence. How often do we find them conceding, in effect, if not expressly, that it is a system of *taxation*—a burthen upon the consumer of the articles taxed—especially upon the *poor!* while they rely on the indirect advantages of this taxation as a reason or excuse for its continuance. Its indirect benefits cannot be doubted, but if the duties be a tax to their full amount, or to any considerable amount, on the consumer, whether he be rich or poor, the collateral advantages may not always be so obvious as to make him contented under the burthen. It is not so easy to convince men of the policy of taking their money out of one pocket for the sake of returning it into another. The process which brings the beneficial result to their comprehension, is too long—too complex for their patience. A member of Congress may be a very learned man in his way, but extremely deficient in that sort of experience by which the effect of duties upon prices is to be determined. In this matter, books are of no farther use than they communicate facts with their explanations: and the most valuable facts which even books can furnish to a practical man, are far less in number, and are worth not half as much as those which his own experience supplies. Recurring to discussions in congress, upon the tariff, one is led to ask what are those peculiar or anomalous circumstances which make the habits of trade, the essential law of prices in England different from the habits of trade and the law of prices in America? The products of labor in both countries are far more than sufficient for home consumption, and must be sent to foreign consumers. In regard to *our own* products, whose surplus is sent from year to year to foreign markets, we find their value at home, to turn, in a great measure, upon the state of those markets. *We* feel very sensibly the effect of *foreign tariffs*; *we* view them as a tax upon the *sale* of *our products*—a tax which, in effect, falls upon *us*. *We* should spurn the man who would persuade us that heavy duties upon the entrance of our flour or lumber in the West Indies, or other foreign markets had no effect on the price of flour or lumber in this country—that a total exclusion from those markets would be equally harmless! In the instances referred to, we should regard the duties as laid upon *us*—as injuring the prices of *our own* produce in *our own* country, and who can deny—who has not experienced this effect? The opinion is not only common, but habitual, in this country, that the *home value* of those products a large proportion of which is regularly destined for foreign markets is, in a great degree influenced by the prices offered or expected in *those markets*—by the duties levied *there*—by their distance from this country, and the cost of transportation. A merchant who should purchase for exportation, without a reference to each and all of these circumstances, would in all probability be ruined. There may be an abundance or scarcity in a foreign market, and prices higher or lower accordingly. But an American merchant well knows that the prices he obtains in such market are not fixed by the amount *he* is obliged to pay in getting his products into it. He well knows that, other circumstances being identical, the duties in the foreign market, with the expense of transportation must be all taken, into view in his purchases *here*, and deducted from the prices expected *there*. If the duties are low and the transportation easy, he can afford to purchase at higher prices. If the duties and transportation are high, he pays less. Such is the instruction of experience. There is another lesson equally familiar—our *own* countrymen are obliged to sell *their* products for *what they can get*. The idea of commanding prices in foreign markets, amidst the powerful competition of other venders, was never entertained by *them*. They are aware that the command of prices by the seller, requires a combination of circumstances which cannot well exist in the regular trade of nations. When we attend to the domestic trade of the country, its simplest operations will satisfy us that there is no fallacy in the views submitted. A housekeeper attends our market and finds beef and butter from the Western Reserve, and apples from Marietta; but he finds the same kind of articles, brought from the country *adjacent to the city—he pays the same price for all.* Suppose higher prices were demanded because they were brought from Ohio, and a heavy expense incurred in getting them into our market? the seller would be told that the prices of his articles must be determined by their quality—that beef, butter, and apples, produced at a hundred or five hundred miles distance from Pittsburgh, were no more valuable in this market than the same articles from one of our nearest townships. The Ohio farmer would need no magician to make him understand that the cost of placing his commodities in this market, fell upon *himself* and not upon *us*. His own share of the supply may have assisted in no insensible degree to *reduce the prices* which, in the absence of the same supply, we must have paid. The cost of placing a barrel of Pittsburgh flour in the Philadelphia market, is about two dollars. When it sells here for three, it brings five in Philadelphia. If a farmer of Allegheny county were told that the cost of transporting a barrel of flour to that city, were a tax on the consumer *there*, and did not, in effect, fall upon *himself*, he would deem it an insult upon his understanding. For, if the transportation were but *one* dollar, his flour would command *four*, instead of *three* dollars a barrel in Pittsburgh; and, in either case, it would sell for no more in Philadelphia than flour from Chester county, which is placed in that market at the expense of a few cents per barrel. Readers of common intelligence, do not require to be told that there is no difference in principle, between the expense of transportation and duties paid in the port of consumption. Each is a burthen which must be borne—a charge which must be defrayed—before the commodity can be sold to the consumer. The cost of sending flour to Philadelphia consists, mainly, in tolls and tavern bills; but if one half or three fourths of it were paid as a duty, at the bridge at Harrisburgh, the effect would be the same. It would still cost two dollars to place Pittsburgh flour in the hands of the consignee at Philadelphia. It would fall on the producer *here*, and not on the consumer *there*.

Such are the laws of trade, which control the prices of our products, vended in the markets of foreign countries, or in the markets of our own country, where those products encounter a heavy competition. In all the instances given, and in most others that can be named, the producer pays all charges incurred in placing his commodity in the market of consumption. The tax falls on *him* and not on the *consumer*. The laws, or rather the relations of trade, are the same in all countries—the same in England as in America. Why is it that principles, so plain and simple as those exemplified in our own export and home trade, are never assigned to the export trade of England?—Why is it, that reasoning which is undeniable, when applied to the trade between the producer and consumer of *American* products, is denied all relevancy to the trade between the producer and consumer of *British* products?—For, I insist that there is not a man—not even an old woman—that attends either as a buyer or seller in our market place, who does not know that, in the competition of sales, the expense of bringing an article into the market does not, and cannot control the market value: that it is never mentioned by the seller, nor thought of by the purchaser: that, whatever such expense may be, it falls upon the *former*, and not upon the *latter;* and the same persons have enough of common sense to apply this principle to the trade between distant points in our own country and between nations.

But, let us run the parallel more closely. The Manufacturers of England, besides supplying its population, have a large surplus for exportation. This surplus *must be sold to other countries*. Its value in their own hands is determined by the state of *foreign markets*, which they are no more able to command than we are to command the markets of Europe or the West Indies; or than the western farmers are to command the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore. If access to the American market, for which they have no substitute, be easy, and not obstructed by duties, the price of British manufactures at *home* will be higher, if the duties be high, those prices will be lower, and this principle is just as relevant to, and as strikingly exemplified in the experience of England, as in our own experience. For, what has been the effect of our high duties? Have they prevented the export of manufactures to this country? No such thing—those exports have *increased*, and in the past year, they were enormous and overwhelming. But, what is the condition of the manufacturer in England? The pressure of high duties upon his fabrics, have reduced his prices at *home*. The value of operative labor is reduced to a pittance, so low as scarcely to keep soul and body together. But this is not all—the profits of manufacturing capital are also reduced. We find, in a word, that the British manufacturer has no more weight in controlling prices than the western farmer: His regular operations produce a surplus which he *must sell*, and if the farmer pays 30 per cent. to get his flour into the Philadelphia market, the British manufacturer pays an equal per cent. in order to avail himself of the like advantage.—And, if he were interrogated, he would frankly say so. The British manufacturers treat our tariff as a tax upon *them*. *Their* advocates in America treat it as a tax upon *us*. The merit of these opposite opinions requires no illustration, other than the effect of the tariff upon the two countries.—*One* has prospered beyond example: *the other* is writhing in the agony of low prices, low profits, and baffled speculation. Members of congress have given to their arguments, against the tariff, a most singular aspect. As if fearful of the experience furnished by our trade in exports, they will have it that England does not export to *us*, but that we import from England, and must therefore bear the burthen of the trade both ways. On my principle, the *form* which the trade may assume, is nothing: it does not vary the wants or the supply, on either side. If American merchants buy goods in England, and send them over in American ships, and pay the duties in our custom house—these circumstances have no influence upon the prices which they pay in England or obtain in America. As well might it be contended that the western farmer did not, in effect, pay the charges of getting his flour into the eastern market, because it was purchased here by a Philadelphia merchant to be taken to that city in a Philadelphia wagon. The true question is, what is the effect of the duties upon the aggregate quantity of supply, whether, *domestic* or *foreign?* When this question is answered, we can readily determine *their effect upon prices*.

In our speculations upon the subject of prices, we must take the state of the world as *it is*, and not as airy theorists would have it to be. Different countries, different sections of the same country, are rivals in the same market. The benefits of this rivalship are on the side of the *consumer*, and this circumstance explains the seeming paradox that exempts *him* from the burthen of transportation as well as of duties. Remove the competition, and reduce the supply to the exact measure of his wants or below his wants, and then the burthens of freight and duties might perhaps fall upon him. Whether this would be the case or not, I limit the application of the principle maintained in this essay, to cases where there is an abundant supply, and a steady rivalship in the market. If there be found exceptions to the rule, they will be seen to turn upon a state of things wholly different from that which is constantly observed in our trade in *British manufactures*.

In the discussions upon the tariff of 1823-4, its opponents foresaw a reduction of the revenue.—They confidently asserted that this *must be* its effect. They overlooked—with what candor it is unnecessary to say—the fact that *America had been the best market for England*, that she could find *no substitute for this market;* that her manufacturers could not, without ruin, *discontinue their business;* that their surplus, like our own surplus products, *must be sold for what it would bring.*—sold too in *this market*, and that *here* they would meet *rival products* brought into the same market by our own people—that the quantity of supply would not be *lessened* but *increased*, and that prices in England *must be accommodated* to this state of things. All these considerations were overlooked. But theorists are the most powerless beings in the world. The passage of the tariff refuted and put to shame all their predictions. It was found that English manufacturers had no jurisdiction over prices, that they could no more refrain from selling than other people, and *must take what they could get*. Accordingly their exports to America continued—the total supply in our market increased—*their* prices fell in a degree commensurate with *our* duties, our revenue was augmented and this too at *their expense*. I have said that the supply in our market was increased. The tariff has made that supply redundant, for *importations have continued* against all discouragements in their way, and the home supply has augmented in a ratio truly enormous. And now the country cannot consume our manufactures which fill its markets, but a large quantity must be sent abroad for the consumption of other countries. These facts account for the fall of prices in a way which no one can misapprehend. If our markets are more abundantly supplied, how is it possible that prices *can* rise?—Are we to be told that a certain portion of the supply is brought three thousand miles and incurs a charge of 30 or 40 per cent. in getting into the market? The very hucksters in our market place who deal in butter and apples, would at once detect the fallacy of such reasoning and pity its authors.

The argument against the protective system now pressed upon Congress, is this, that prices are lower in England than in America, and that we should purchase at those prices but for our tariff. But this argument shuts wholly out of view the effect of our tariff and of our *home supply*, upon those very prices. I have shown *why* the prices of manufactures are reduced in England. It was necessary to enable them to reach our market. It was the effect of the tariff—an effect which every experienced man perceives to have been *inevitable*. The question, therefore, is not what are the *present* prices of manufactures in England; but *what would they be if the tariff were repealed?* If such repeal would give to English manufacturers a better market—would remove the burthens which obstructed their access to it? can any one fail to see that prices would rise in England? Are English manufacturers exempted from those laws of trade which obtain every where else; which are felt in all our markets, whether great or small, and the force of which is practically confessed by every man of business? The reduction of duties upon imported manufactures, would benefit *foreigners* and none but *foreigners*. It would be a concession—a boon—a sacrifice to them at the expense of the American people. Reduce the duties when you will, the experience of the country will very soon convince you of this. A repeal of the tariff would raise prices in England but would not reduce them here. This would be its effect, and this is the only benefit which can be guarantied by its enemies. I do not speak of the prices to be paid the next year, or eighteen months succeeding the repeal, but of the prices that will be paid in the regular and settled course of trade, arising out of the new relation of the two countries. On what ground can we rest the opposite opinion, or realize the promise of lower prices? On this alone—that the supply in our market will be more abundant than it is or can be, under our present system. We *shall consume more British manufactures!* an event which must inevitably raise prices in England! and if our own manufactories be crippled, will ultimately raise prices here. They might decline during the first rush of the inundation from England. That crisis would be fatal to many of our own establishments, and insure an eventual diminution of our home supply, so that prices would *permanently rise*.

A PITTSBURGHER.

(To be continued.)

From the National Gazette.

RAILROAD EXPERIMENT.

On Monday, the 10th inst. (April, 1832,) an experiment was tried on the Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad with the Pennsylvania Locomoter of Colonel Long,' in the presence of a large number of spectators, the circumstances and result of which were as follow, viz:—

The weight of the entire train, including the Locomoter, three cars attached, &c. was something more than ten tons. The weight of the Engine, exclusive of its load, was about three tons. The cylinders had just received fresh packing, which was screwed up very tight, and for a considerable time much obstructed the working of the pistons.

The time actually employed on the road was two hours and fifteen minutes, of which fifteen minutes were spent in stoppages, occasioned by other carriages at work on the road. Accordingly the time actually consumed in running, was two hours. In this time the entire distance actually traveled by the Locomoter, was twenty-seven miles, *the last three miles of which were performed in the short period of seven and a half minutes, the steam blowing off at the safety valve, under a pressure of seventy-five lbs. to the square inch*, during this part of the experiment.

The weight of the Engine being three tons, that of its load, including the cars, was something more than seven tons. The conveyance of an equivalent aggregate load on the Railroad, at a speed of 2½ miles per hour, is known from repeated experiments to require two good horses actually hitched, and laboring to their maximum in *useful effect*. Hence the actual performance of the Locomotive was equivalent to that of ten horses laboring to the best advantage.

The celebrated experiments of the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad were made on the road perfectly level and cleanly swept. Those of the Pennsylvania Locomoter were made on an undulatory road, no attention having been paid to cleanliness, but, on the contrary, the rails were generally covered with a profusion of dust, and in many places with sand freshly thrown upon them by the workmen engaged in digging and dressing along the road.

The performance of the Pennsylvania Locomoter, especially on the last three miles of its run, by every rule of fair calculation, far surpasses that of the best English engines, as exhibited in the recorded experiments on the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad.

Agreeably to Mr. Wood's late treatise on Railroads, an American edition, which is about to issue from the press of Messrs. Carey and Hart, of Philadelphia, the average best performance of the Rocket, was equivalent to a load of twice the weight of the engine, (exclusive of the weight of the engine,) drawn at a speed of 14 miles per hour.

BALTIMORE TIMES.

The third volume of this valuable weekly paper commences under the sole conduct of G. H. Calvert, Esq. To the 1st number, issued on Saturday, we are indebted for the subjoined extracts from a Report of Dr. Majendie to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on the Cholera at Sunderland.—*Baltimore Patriot, April* 6.

"The most remarkable phenomenon in a physiological point of view, and that on which the most alarming symptoms depend, is the change in the circulation. From the first exhibition of the disease, the heart does not present more than from twelve to fifteen contractions per minute; it is not merely that the frequency of the pulsation is diminished, but there is a diminution in the powers of that organ, and this to such an extent, that if the patient be moved from a horizontal, with a view to raise his body to a vertical position, the heart is incapable of exerting a sufficient impetus to drive the blood to the head; the patient, consequently, faints away, and sometimes expires under the simple operation of this change of posture. "I am happy," added Dr. M. "that what I have otherwise to report, is of a consolatory character with regard to our own country. The town of Sunderland has not been attacked in every quarter by the Cholera; indeed, the disease has invaded but a limited portion of it. It is a place containing forty thousand souls, of great commercial activity, and the seat of extraordinary industry. It contains no less than eight hundred dwellings, belonging to manufacturers or merchants of note. These individuals, as well as every person in easy circumstances, reside in two parishes, which are situated on an eminence. But, as to the poorer class of the population, they are crowded together in a distinct quarter of the town, (that which is properly called 'the parish of Sunderland;') a quarter lying in a hollow near the river, and encompassed by heights, on the north, south, and east, which impede the free circulation of the air. The construction of the lower part of the town is of a description to prevent any kind of ventilation: the houses are separated by wretched streets, not more than three or four feet in breadth; every apartment is from *eight to ten feet square*, and from *six to seven feet high;*(!) and each of them is inhabited by a *whole family, who perform every function of life in it, and cook their victuals with sea coal, in the very heart of so dense a smoke, that, even at mid-day, there is not more light than what is necessary to enable one to grope one's way.* I entered these miserable abodes more than once, and though I carried a light in my hand, I found it difficult to discover the patient; in many instances, he was lying down on a sack filled with goose feathers, and as this sack serves as a bed for the whole family, the icy coldness of his body was the only criterion by which I was enabled to distinguish him from the others.

"The parish of Sunderland consists of seventeen thousand inhabitants,—*fourteen thousand of whom are on the poor books*, and are relieved, not directly from the house, (*fabrique,*) but thro' a contractor, whose interest it is to dispense the smallest modicum of aid he can contrive. Now, those who receive this aid are not, in all cases, able to hire the wretched description of dwellings to which I have just alluded; they are mustered in a common or poor-house, than which the imagination cannot picture a more hideous abiding place!—this is especially applicable to the Infirmary, a chamber twenty feet square, round which a row of such sacks of feathers as I have described, is ranged. On these sacks are rolled, pell-mell, women, children, and old men, (*most of them in a dying state,*) *and they are attended by other paupers who are suffering too much in their own persons to have any feeling for their fellow creatures' agony!* In no part of the lower town of Sunderland are there any public sewers; the filth and putrid matters are consigned to the roof or street; and the banks of the river are coated with a noxious surface, the greater portion of which is composed of those defilements. The inconceivable degree of uncleanliness, combined with the complete absence of ventilation, and the extreme destitution under which a part of the population pine, are obviously favorable, in an eminent degree, either to the breeding or propagation of disease. Hence, the Sunderland faculty have remarked for a long time past, that not a year transpires without the appearance of some destructive epidemy in this quarter, either typhus, scarlet fever, or scarlettina."

Dr. M. added, that owing to the popular prejudice against dissection, he had only been able to examine one isolated subject: and closed his report by commenting in no strain of eulogy indeed, on the sanitory measures adopted at Sunderland. In the subsequent debate, Mr. Moreau de Jones vindicated the Board of Health from his colleague's aspersions, and laid much stress upon the value of the official reports supplied to him by that body, against which, however, Dr. Majendie again leveled his anathema.

Mazeppa.—The dreadful punishment inflicted upon the hero of Lord Byron's Poem, has a demoniacal example in a newspaper called 'Mercurius Politicus,' printed in 1655. The narrative is dated from Hamburgh. 'This last week several wagoners coming from Bresland to Silesia, on their way into the Duke of Saxony's country, perceived a stag with a man upon his back running with all his might: coming near the wagons, he suddenly fell down, the poor man sitting upon his back made a pitiful complaint, how that the day before he was, by the Duke of Saxony, for killing a deer, condemned to be bound with chains upon that stag, his feet bound fast under the stag's belly with an iron chain soldered, and his hands so chained to the horns. The miserable man begged earnestly that they would shoot him, to put him out of his pain; but they durst not, fearing the Duke. Whilst they were talking with him, the stag got up again, and ran away with all his might. The wagoners computed that he had run in sixteen hours, not less than twenty-six Dutch miles in the least, which makes near one hundred of our English miles. The miseries which that poor creature did and must undergo; especially if the stag killed him not in running, cannot be expressed, hardly imagined.

Life is short: The poor pittance of 70 years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies interred in a splendid tomb?—Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time, a vast desert lies open in the retrospect, through the desert have your fathers journeyed on, until wearied with years and sorrows, they sunk from the walks of man.—You must leave them where they fell; and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, be not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every thing is big with innumerable events, which come not in slow succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolting and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.—*Blair.*

The following jeu d' esprit, leveled at several of the leaders of the Tory party, has been extracted from a London paper.

"Lord Ellenborough, Ama-Tory; Sir Henry Hardinge, Inflamma-Tory; Sir Charles Wetherell, Declama-Tory; Sir Robert Inglis, Conversa-Tory; Mr. Alexander Baring, Migra-Tory; Mr. Goulborn, Nuga-Tory; Mr. Praed, Preda-Tory; Mr. Dawson, Ora-Tory; Lord Lyndhurst, Rota-Tory; Earl of Harrowby, Emenda-Tory; Duke of Wellington, Peremp-Tory; Sir Robert Peel, Fac-Tory; Mr. Perceval, Incanta-Tory; Lord Aberdeen, Prevarica-Tory; Lord Wharncliffe, Media-Tory; Duke of Cumberland, Damna-Tory; Mr. John Wilson Croker, His-Tory; Earl of Elden, Dila-Tory; The Marquis of Londonderry, Fulmina-Tory; Sir Henry Halford, Condolo-Congratula Tory, alias Purga-Tory.

"The Charles St. Clique are called the Direc-Tory, and the Secretary, the Secret-Tory."

Advertisements.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says, the twelve daily papers published in New York, contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland.

Advertisements which in England cost $17 for an insertion, cost in America about $1.

An annual advertisement which cost $32 in the U. States, would be subject to a charge in England of $900!

What an interesting evidence of toleration in matters of Religion, under our Institutions, is afforded by the following statement of the number of Congregations of different denominations in the City of New York.

The whole number of Churches in the City of New York, is *one hundred and twenty*, viz: Presbyterian, 24; Episcopalian, 23; Methodist, 17; Baptist, 14; Dutch Reformed, 14; Roman Catholic, 5; Friends, 4; Jews, 3; Lutheran, 2; Independent, 2; Universalist, 2; Unitarian, 2; Moravian, 1; Mariners, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; German Reformed, 1; Christian, 1; Miscellaneous, 3.—*Poulson.*

From a late Paris paper.

Some time since, a young man named Bruneau, in order to avoid being a burden to his mother, a widow of 70 years of age, who was receiving parochial relief from her arondissement, engaged himself as a substitute in a regiment of the line.—Last week he was sent for to Paris, in consequence of his mother having been found dead in her room from an apoplectic stroke. On searching the premises, 50fr. in small money, 1600fr. in gold and pieces of 5fr.; and bills and other securities for 90,000fr. lent to various individuals, were successively discovered. The porter of a neighboring house also stated that he had on the night of her death received for her the sum of 3,000 fr. from a clerk, who had in vain endeavored to gain admission. This woman always appeared in a state of most abject poverty, she never lighted a fire, and the coarsest soldier's bread was her sole food. The whole of the above property was handed over to the astonished heir.

Commerce of Lake Erie.—In the debate, in Congress, on the bill making appropriations for internal improvements, Mr. Whittlesey stated that while in 1810 there were but 10 vessels on Lake Erie, there were now 100; and that it was navigated by 100,000 persons annually. The shipping which entered Buffalo last year, was 75,000 tons.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	3
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	d½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk co. Hav. deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS.

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial: and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—wly

PRATT STREET

Wholesale Cloth and Clothing ESTABLISHMENT,

Corner of Charles street, near the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot.

THE Subscribers, at the above establishment, beg respectfully to call the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive establishment of ready made Clothing, which comprises every article of Men's apparel, adapted to all seasons. The stock of Spring and Summer Goods, now on hand and in course of manufacture, will be found equal, if not superior to any offered in this city. The whole made of the best material, and in the best manner. They are determined to sell at the very lowest prices, and on liberal terms. They will also keep an assortment of Piece Goods, Custom work done in the most fashionable style, and with despatch. All orders punctually attended to. W. WADDLE & CO.

Baltimore, Md. Feb. 22, 1832. [Feb. 28.—w3m]

IRON WORKS.

THE 'Monongalia Iron Works,' near Morgantown, Virginia, are for sale. The property includes a Furnace, two Forges, a Rolling and Slitting Mill, a Grist Mill, two Saw Mills, and a large body of Land. These works are within a short distance of the Monongahela river, and are deemed among the most profitable in the western country.

They will be sold low, and a long credit given for one half of the purchase money.

Enquiries may be addressed to Edgar C. Wilson, of Morgantown, Samuel Evans, near Uniontown, or George W. Wilson, of Wheeling.

April 3, 1832.—3t

Venetian Blind Factory.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to pursue the above business in all its variety, viz: Hall Doors, and Window Shutters, on the improved New York plan, together with the inside half and draw blind, a constant supply of which will be kept on hand at the factory in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

ABR'M. WESTERVELT.

N. B. To any who may be disposed to purchase by the quantity, for retail, a liberal deduction will be made.

Feb. 24, 1832.—6mw

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 1st Brigade, 15th Division Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for annual inspection and discipline, on the days, and at the places, hereinafter mentioned, viz:

The Jackson Independent Blues, commanded by Capt. Hay, will parade for inspection and discipline, on *Monday*, the 14th day of May next.

The 28th Regiment, 1st. Battalion, will parade on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next—the volunteers, also, attached to the same Battalion, will parade on the same day.

The 6th Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Major Isaac Walker, will parade on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next.

The 3d Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Major Wilson, will parade on Thursday, the 17th day of May next.

The 2d Battalion, 28th Regiment, on Friday, the 18th day of May next.

The 2d Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Major J. Large, on Saturday, the 19th day of May next.

The 4th Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Major Watson, will parade on Monday, 21st day of May next.

The 61st Regiment, commanded by Col. Carothers, will parade on Tuesday, the 22d day of *May*, 1st Battalion thereof; 2d Battalion of said Regiment on Wednesday, the 23d day of *May*. The East Liberty Volunteers, commanded by Captain Wills, will parade with said Battalion, on the 23d of *May*.

The 7th Battalion, commanded by Major Logan, will parade on Thursday, the 24th day of May.

The Pittsburgh Legion, commanded by Lieut. Colonel E. Troville, will parade on Friday, the 25th day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock.

The 1st Battalion of the 87th Regiment, commanded by Col. John Glenn, will parade on Saturday, the 26th day of May; the 2d Battalion of said Regiment, will parade on Monday, the 28th day of May. Also, the Duquesne Greys, commanded by Capt. R. L. Baker, will parade for inspection and discipline, on Monday, the 28th day of May, with said 2d Battalion. Also, the National Guards, commanded by Capt. J. W. Forbes, will parade on said Monday, the 28th day of *May* next, with said 2d Battalion.

The 147th Regiment, 1st Battalion, commanded by Col. Hugh M'Kelvy, will parade on Tuesday the 29th day of *May*. The Kensington Independent Blues, commanded by Captain Leonard, will parade with said Battalion, on said day; the 2d Battalion of said Regiment, will parade on Wednesday, the 30th day of *May*.

The 106th Regiment, commanded by L. Densnap, 1st Battalion, will parade on Thursday, the 31st day of May; Volunteers attached to said Battalion, will parade on said day. 2nd Battalion, on the next day, to wit, June 1st.

The 5th Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Major McElheny, will parade on Saturday, 2d day of June.

The several commandants of Regiments, Battalions, Troops, or Companies, will, it is expected, appear in uniform, and equipped according to law. The usual or most prominent place of rendezvous will be selected by the respective commanding officers within their respective bounds or districts. It is at least expected that all volunteer companies will appear in uniform.

Adjutants of Regiments, &c. are required to comply with the law, in their returns of Field and Staff Officers.

Officers, commanding companies, &c. are now explicitly to understand, that no return which shall not have been duly authenticated by the oath or affirmation of such officer, that the muster roll upon which the annual return is predicated, will be received at this office.

ANDREW McFARLAND,
Brigade Inspector.

Brig. Inspec. Office, 1st. Brig. 15th Div. P. M.
Robinson Township, April 2d. 1832.
March 10, 1832.—3t

JOHN DALZELL & JOSIAH KING

Being associated in the Grocery and Commision Business, under the firm of

JOHN DALZELL & CO.

AT NUMBER 170, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, invite the influence and patronage of their respective friends and the public to their present large and various stock, consisting in part of

80 Packages Fresh Imperial, G. P. Y. H. and Souchong Teas;
150 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
25 do. Pepper and Alspice;
8 Hhds. Lump and Loaf Sugar;
10 Boxes Havanna do.;
50 Casks Salt Petre;
100 Kegs Rock and Rifle Powder;
4,000 Lbs. Spanish Sole Leather;
200,000 do. Bacon, Pittsburgh cured;

Which, with the minor articles of Groceries—Iron, Nails, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, and all other Pittsburgh manufactured goods—render the whole well deserving the attention of Merchants and others visiting this market for supplies.

Their Store and Ware Rooms, being commodious and eligibly situated for the purpose, they will always give prompt attention to the *Storage, Transit, or Sale on Commission*, at moderate charges, of any Merchandise or Produce entrusted to their care.

ALSO,

Just Landing, and for Sale, as above,

500 barrels and half barrels No. 2 Mackerel;
150 barrels Tanners' Oil;
10 hogsheads Sperm. Oil;
12 do. Cod Fish;
60 do. New Orleans Sugar;
75 casks New Orleans Molasses;
200M Kentucky Segars.

Flour and Whiskey always bought and sold. Also, on hand, a large stock of every description of foreign WINES &

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1832.

Mr. Hays has brought home with him a certified copy of the act to repeal the proviso of the act, entitled an act supplementary to the act, relative to the building of certain bridges over the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, opposite Pittsburgh, passed the 8th of March, A. D. 1831.—We understand that Governor Wolf was too much indisposed to sign the bill, which he otherwise, no doubt, would have done. If not returned, with objections, during the first three days of the next session—that is, on or before the first day of June, it becomes a law. By repealing the proviso, the legislature authorises the Governor to make an unconditional subscription of ten thousand dollars of stock, to be applied to the repair of the Monongahela Bridge.

TARIFF.—We invite the attention of the public to the communication of a "Pittsburgher," on the opposite page of our paper. It is from the pen of a gentleman who has no concern in any manufacturing establishment, but who is deeply interested in the welfare of the whole country, and who has thought much, and intensely upon the subjects of which he treats. To our mind, it seems clear that, he has thrown new and important light upon the *modus operandi* of a protective Tariff.

CONCESSION.—The blustering language of the nullifiers of the South, seems to have produced its usual effect upon some of the citizens of New York and Pennsylvania. Senators, Marcy and Wilkins, and Matthew Carey, that old and uniform advocate of the protective policy, have each stepped forward with projects of concession, not to the reasonable complaints, but to the loud and threatening dictation of a few discontented partisans in a single small state. Mr. Carey, to be sure, soon discovered that his concession would be a concession of the principle of protection, and a sacrifice of some important manufacturing interests, and the propositions of Messrs. Marcy and Wilkins, found but little favor in the eyes of either party in the Senate. If these offers of concession received little favor from the Senate, they received still less in South Carolina.

At a recent meeting of the Free Trade and State Rights Association, at Charleston, at which Governor Hamilton presided, resolutions were passed, and speeches made, which show, most clearly, that however much New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, with their six millions of freemen may yield, for the purpose of conciliation, South Carolina, with her two hundred and sixty thousand whites, and three hundred thousand slaves, will concede nothing. The "chivalry of the South" have no idea of compromising with the overwhelming majority, especially, after they have already "beaten them down" to twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, which is, they declare, almost fifteen per cent. too much. We trust that the manner in which these propositions have been received, will induce our representatives to be a little more chary in their advances to meet the loud and threatening language of the discontented spirits of the South. If those dissatisfied spirits evince some sense of justice, some regard for the opinions of the majority, concessions might be proposed with some appearance of propriety. But, when they are so received as they have been, when they are treated with scorn, spurned at as the humble *biddings for conciliation*, dictated, not by the love of union and patriotic feeling, but by the "all engrossing and paramount desire" to retain office, it is high time that we should assume a more lofty and dignified attitude. When South Carolina evinces some disposition to meet us upon fair and reasonable terms, to discuss the subject of their complaints, we would meet them in the most conciliatory spirit. But, while such feelings as were exhibited at a late meeting in Charleston prevail, offers of conciliation will be impolitic and useless. Too much has been yielded to Southern dictation, and the hot bloods of the South have learned to believe that there are many "dough faces" to the North, and that they may be driven to any thing. They have been *beaten down* to twenty-five per cent., but we must bring them down to little more than ten, was the declaration of Governor Hamilton.

We hope that he will yet find himself mistaken, when he calculates so much upon the timidity of the North. We believe and trust that the principle of protection will not be abandoned. Such abandonment would produce ruin and devastation to the North, without affording the slightest relief to the South.

The following is a portion of the proceedings at the recent meeting at Charleston:

Wm. P. Finley, Esq. then offered the following resolution, which was received with cheers, and *unanimously* adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the firm belief and conviction of this Association, that *no modification* of the Tariff will be satisfactory to the people of South Carolina, *that does not involve an ultimate abandonment of the principle of protection*."

Governor Hamilton closed the grand discussion with a vehement address, from which we must be permitted to offer the subjoined extract.

"The Governor stated that he had been apprised by his correspondence that the attitude of this State had had its influence on *the great Jackson party*, and that they evinced their apprehension of the effect which it might have on their *all-engrossing, paramount object of retaining office. They began to bid for conciliation;* a willingness had been declared in a high quarter, to fix the Tariff at an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. This was something gained in that quarter, but *having beaten them down to that*, we must not rest satisfied—that was yet too high for justice—*almost fifteen per cent too high—we must bring them down to justice.*"

New Philadelphia.—The seceding portion of the Harmony Society have purchased from Messrs. Philips and Graham, the town of Philipsburgh, opposite this place, for the purpose of forming a community under the title of the "Philadelphia Society." Their town will assume the name of *New Philadelphia*. They intend entering largely into the manufacturing business. We wish them success.—*Beaver Argus.*

[We would have been well pleased had the purchasers of Philipsburgh selected for their village, some less hacknied name than *New Philadelphia*. One even of *foreign* manufacture would have been preferable.—ED. GAZETTE.]

Roman Catholic Church.—The first stone of the Roman Catholic church was laid in Steubenville, on the third of April, by the Rev. John H. M. Gradv, assisted by James Ross, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who generously made a donation of the ground.—The building, we understand, will be executed in Gothic style.—*Steubenville Herald.*

MR WIRT

The Indiana Monitor, a Jackson paper, published at Vevay, says:

"Mr. WIRT and Mr. CALHOUN are spoken of as aspirants. *The former must be a man of superior kind—there is nothing on the records against him; popular scrutiny has found nothing in Mr. Wirt, to disapprove; a giant at the Bar, a sound politician in council, beloved by his colleagues, the most blessed and blessing of husbands and fathers—in legislation a constitutional champion, guided by an accurate moral sense, he bears away the palm of argument when contending with the advocates of expediency.* At the commencement of the last war, in the Senate of Virginia, a motion was introduced to suspend the existing laws, in favor of delinquent debtors: then appeared Wirt, combating popular prejudice, the champion of the constitution and laws, against these *official nullifiers*, but in vain; yet Virginia, by her most eminent men, have assembled in convention, have paid the tribute of eulogy to the merits of Mr. Wirt, by a specific article of their new constitution; ex post facto laws are forbidden, and the obligations of contract to be held sacred, *at all times*, thus doing away every kind of subterfuge, under which, dishonesty clothed in power might, under the popular and delusive prospect of relieving suffering humanity, evade the constitution and laws, and thereby entail upon society that anarchy which never fails to result from the abandonment of moral principle.

WESTERN COMMERCE.

An editorial article in the Pittsburgh Statesman correctly remarks, that the interest of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh lies 'in connecting the Pennsylvania with the Ohio canal,' and adds that it should be a common object with them 'to promote that connection.' The Statesman further observes, 'There are two routes proposed, and a company chartered for each; one of these must be adopted, viz. that extending to *Massillon* or that to the Portage summit.' Now, as our town of Steubenville is not on or near either the route from Pittsburgh to Massillon or to the Portage summit, and knowing something about the course of trade in the west, we will tell our Pittsburgh and Philadelphia brethren what is their true interest. In connecting their canal with that of Ohio, they should select a point on the latter as far south as practicable, for the reason that the further south this connection is made, the greater portion of the trade of the Ohio canal will they command. In this point of view, Massillon will be a more fitting point than the Portage summit. Massillon lies 60 miles south of the lake, and the Portage summit is about 30 miles from the lake. Massillon has already become the emporium of an extensive and highly productive section of country, and is now the seat of much fixed capital, of extensive warehouses and stores---if the proposed rail road were now in operation, the trade from that town to Pittsburgh would be immense—and the entire business of the spring season would be done, through the latter city and Philadelphia, before the New York canal should become navigable; added to the Ohio trade taking that course, a considerable portion of that of the lake, would enter the Ohio canal at Cleaveland (the upper part of the lake being navigable some weeks before the lower end is cleared of ice) and make its way to Pittsburgh. The proposed connection at the Portage summit, would, therefore, be too near the lake: and, in addition, it may be observed, that throughout the part of the year during which the New York canal should be navigable, the advantage in trading with Philadelphia instead of New York, would not be so decided as if the connection were at *Massillon*. We understand further, that the Portage summit is not yet viewed as a commercial point of much importance, whilst *Massillon* is improving with a giant stride. In making a connection between the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals, the extension of the work (rail road we presume) by means of which that connection might be effected, should not be lost sight of. In this point of view, Massillon is decidedly to be preferred—the extension of a rail road from thence would strike Wooster, Mansfield, &c. and also some other important works of the same description for which acts of incorporation have been granted, or which are in contemplation.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, April 5.—The Senate, yesterday, transacted but little legislative business, having been engaged nearly the whole day in secret session. Previous to closing the doors, the following bills were passed: The bill making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain Indian treaties; and the bill to change the times of holding the courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia. Mr. Waggaman laid on the table resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana, instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives from that state to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law, at the present session, rechartering the Bank of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, a question of order was discussed, on a motion by Mr. Slade to re-consider the vote rejecting a resolution submitted by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, for an inquiry into the expediency of constructing a road from Buffalo to New Orleans. The motion for reconsideration was advocated by Mr. Arnold, in a speech which occupied the attention of the House for nearly two hours. After some remarks by Messrs. Carson, Mercer, and Blair, of Tennessee, the yeas and nays were ordered at the call of Mr. Speight, and the house refused to reconsider the vote, ayes 74, noes 82. The Indian appropriation bill was read a third time and passed. The bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, was taken up on motion of Mr. Bell, and after its consideration for some time, was postponed till this day. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and took up the revolutionary pension bill, Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, addressed the committee until 4 o'clock, when, before he had concluded his argument, the committee, on motion of Mr. Carson, rose, and the House adjourned. Mr. Davis retains the floor for to-day.

Friday, April 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Foot, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, without amendment, the bill to amend the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. Mr. Marcy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the bill for the relief of Heman Allen; and with an amendment, the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Mr. Ellis submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a post route between the Choctaw Agency and Winchester, in Mississippi. Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the bill providing for the removal of a land office in Mississippi, and one in Missouri. The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, for the year 1832, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was taken up on motion of Mr. Foot, yeas 21, nays 12, and after a short debate, in which Messrs. Foot, Hayne, Wilkins, Marcy, and Smith took part, was, on motion of Mr. Grundy, laid on the table. The general appropriation bill then came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Sprague, who had the floor, concluded his remarks, begun the day before yesterday. After a motion of Mr. Webster, to print the act of the British Parliament, and other documents in relation to the colonial trade, which was discussed by Messrs. Webster, Sprague, Forsyth, and Smith, the two last named gentlemen objecting to the motion, Mr. Kane moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of that State, praying for the establishment, by law, of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which were laid on the table. Several petitions were presented, by consent, by Messrs. Wickliffe, Sevier, Carr, and Semmes. The bill to provide for the postponement of certain suits at law in Arkansas, and the bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, were severally considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the revolutionary pensions bill. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, concluded his argument upon the pension system, as connected with the present taxation, and with the general interests of the country; and, at half past three o'clock, the committee, on the motion of Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, rose, and having reported, obtained leave to sit again. Mr. Choate, of course, has the floor upon the subject. Mr. Carson, after alluding to the long sickness of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, (Mr. Hoffman,) gave notice that he should, on an early day, move that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up some of the bills reported by that committee. At 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

April 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for a copy of Lord Aberdeen's letter in answer to Mr. Barbour's, of the 27th November, 1828, and also so much of a letter of the 22d April, 1831, from Mr. M'Lane to Mr. Van Buren, as relates to the proposed duty on cotton. Mr. Foot's resolutions for changing the hour of meeting of the Senate from 12 o'clock A. M. to 11, was passed, with an amendment, providing that the change shall not take place until after the 14th instant. The general appropriation bill was considered as the unfinished business, and Mr. Kane occupied the Senate for the balance of the day in reply to Mr. Sprague. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Plummer from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill for the relief of Jefferson College of Mississippi, which was laid upon the table. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the charges brought against the collector of the port of Wicasset, was resumed, and Mr. Pearce continued, until the expiration of the hour, his argument for an investigation by the House. Upon the motion of Mr. Verplanck, the rule assigning Friday for the consideration of private business, was suspended, and the internal improvement appropriation bill was taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair. A long debate ensued on the details of numerous amendments proposed by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, but before they were disposed of, the committee rose, and the House, at half past four o'clock, adjourned.

INFAMOUS CALUMNY.

The following article is copied from a late No. of the New Hampshire Patriot:

"Previous to the decision of the Supreme Court upon the *Indian* Question, was there not a *caucus* composed of *Judges Marshall, Thompson*, and *Story*, and Messrs. *Clay, Webster, Sergeant, Everett*, and some few others?

Did not Messrs. Clay, &c. urge upon the *Judges* the necessity of their sustaining them on the Indian question, solely upon *political grounds?*

Did they not avow that nothing would revive their party but a decision against Georgia?

Did not Mr. Clay and his friends urge, that, the question must be decided solely in reference to politics?"

We have seen many calumnies propagated by the abandoned presses of our country, to subserve the vile purposes of party; but the above exceeds in atrocity and mischievousness any that has for a long time fallen under our notice. The interrogatories are founded on information *received from Washington*. Who could have invented allegations so atrocious and unfounded? We do not hesitate to say that if ever an offender against truth and decency merited punishment, the fabricator of this wholesale slander deserves to have his ears nailed to the pillory. Really it is impossible to read such statements with patience or temper.—The progress of falsehood is appalling. It is enough to destroy, and certainly must impair, the moral sense of the community, unless men of all parties shall unite to frown down the use of such weapons in political warfare. We observe it stated in a letter from this city, published in a New York paper, that the above vile article emanated from a certain Senator. We cannot, we will not believe it. No man filling that high and honorable station could stoop to an act of such aggravated baseness.—*Nat. Int.*

The Charleston Patriot observes—

"Would the statesman omit in his calculation, that if the North should still present *republican modes of government*, the South might display a *different social organization*, to balance any inferiority of power that might arise? Would such a probability be worth nothing in the estimate!"

We take the meaning of this to be, that the South would become *monarchical*. How such a transition would increase *power* or serve as a counterpoise, we cannot understand. Moreover, it is so improbable that the true statesman could not include it in his calculation. *The age of monarchy is passing.* Tendencies are every where to the "republican modes." If we belonged to the South, we should regard the mere possibility of "a different social organization" with a degree of aversion and dread, which would cause us to rejoice in any compromise whatever on any of the disputed points of public economy and constitutional law. In human concerns, nothing seems to us more certain than the long duration of the republican system and character in the Western, Middle, and Northern divisions of our Union. Every child born in them, or brought to them, becomes necessarily republican; the whole mind, spirit, and action of society—all the studies, habits, interests of individuals—conspire to render the impress universal. There may be anomalies, irregularities; excesses; but there will be no essential mutations; and Republican freedom, under the most auspicious external circumstances, must produce matchless strength and prosperity.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Charleston Mercury, of the 2d inst., contains an outline of a very lofty Nullification dinner Address of Governor Hamilton, of South Carolina. He affirmed that "Julius Cæsar himself, were he resuscitated from the grave, would not dare to lead an army of invasion and conquest into South Carolina." He handled Virginia thus—

"The State of Virginia had permitted her prosperity to be constantly undermined by a process of exhaustion arising from a legislative war upon her staple commodity, while she was devoutly engaged in the business of *President making*. She had arisen from her slumbers, and discovering the desolation around, had attributed all, in a fit of frantic desperation, to the effect of her domestic institutions. *It was lamentable to perceive, that there did not appear to exist in the ancient and venerable commonwealth, nerve enough to govern her own slaves.*"

In announcing the decision of the Supreme Court, the Cherokee Phœnix says—"The question of Indian rights is now decided by the highest tribunal in the United States, and Georgia, as a member of the Union, will, we presume, yield to the mandate of the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the resolutions of her legislature. At all events the duty of the Cherokee nation is plain. We have been struggling only for our rights and the fulfilment of the promises of the General Government to protect us in our rights as stipulated in our numerous treaties with her; it is now therefore between the State of Georgia and the Supreme Court."

The National Intelligencer says, that Mr. Webster's report on the apportionment bill provides that "the population of each State shall be divided by a common divisor, and that, in addition to the number of members resulting from such division, a member shall be allowed to each State, whose fraction exceeds a moiety of the divisor."

It is a fact, not generally known, that every incorporated library company is entitled, as a donation from Congress, to a copy of "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution," edited by Jared Sparks, Esq., in twelve volumes octavo. The work is valued at fifty dollars.—*Poulson.*

A NEW DISEASE.

We have recently noticed, in several papers printed in the western part of this state, that a new disease, of an alarming character, had broken out at Lundy's Lane, close to the falls of Niagara, and that many, from the rapid progress of the disease, *supposed it to be the Cholera*. We have received a letter from an intelligent friend at Niagara, from which it will be seen that great alarm pervades that section of the country.

Niagara, 4th *April*, 1832.

A new disorder, which, from the number of cases of it that have terminated fatally, has excited the public feeling to an extent impossible to describe, broke out about two weeks ago at Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane, on the battle ground, and at first was said to be Cholera Morbus; but its distinguishing features vary so much from the Cholera that I believe no medical man will say positively it is that malady; at one period it was said to be a bilious remittent fever, and afterwards this opinion was given up, and no definite name is now applied to it. The medical men from town have most assiduously attempted to ascertain the development of its characteristics, and the Lieutenant Governor has been applied to, to send from York such medical men as may, with those of this part of the country, join in further investigating it. As soon as they come, I will send you their opinion, and if any particular mode of cure is prescribed, I will detail it to you.

Whatever name it may go by in future, is of little consequence to the public; but its violence in its ravages at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, will for years be remembered. It is epidemic; and some opinions, and those entitled to respect, say it is contagious, and under that impression the families of Messrs. Clark and Street have already removed to Buffalo: Major Leonard's to this town, except Mr. L. who remains until the servant man, who is ill of it, recovers or dies. Chrysler's tavern, at Lundy's Lane,* is shut up; the two taverns at Chippewa are also closed, and the young people who can get away, are doing so. In fact, dismay is depicted on every countenance. The following are its symptoms:

The disease comes on with a cold chill, invariably, which continues in some patients an hour, in others several hours, and in some with great prostration of strength. After which, a re-action takes place, with great heat of the body and strong determination of blood to the head; intense head ache; in some cases, slight vomiting of bilious matter, and, in the generality of cases, constipation. Delirium in many cases ensues; others remain in a comatose state; death terminates the sufferings in forty-eight hours. Some, however, linger seven or eight days. In some cases, occasional spasms are met with, and in others are entirely absent.

The above is given by Doctor F. W. Porter, one of our most skilful physicians. The mail waits. I am, &c.

*Messrs. Clark and Street resided at Bridgewater, above the Falls, between Forsyth's and Chippewa. Major Leonard's seat is in Lundy's Lane, on the battle ground, and Chrysler's Tavern is on the great road to Niagara, at the corner of Lundy's Lane, about half a mile from Forsyth's.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

CHARLESTON, April 4.

From Terceira.—Captain Latham, of the schr. Souvenir, belonging to New York, and wrecked on the 18th February in the Bay of Augra, arrived this forenoon in the French brig La Cotonnier, from Havre, by which vessel he was taken from the wreck, furnishes the following information.

Don Pedro arrived from France at Terceira on the 2d of March, in the frigate Congress. The frigate Asia, two ships, one brig, with transports, arrived on the 1st. The city was illuminated for three nights, and there was great rejoicing on his arrival. On the 5th, he had a review of all the troops, and the next day visited the Castle. The expedition was expected to sail for Portugal by the first of May. There were at Terceira two frigates, one ship, two brigs and two schooners of war, and about ten thousand men. Troops were arriving daily from Fayal, Pico, Flores and St. Michaels. An increase of force in ships, steamboats and men, was expected every moment from Europe. All were in high spirits, and confident of success.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 25th of February, the Minister of Commerce, in reply to some questions regarding the CHOLERA, observed that the disease appeared to have gradually diminished in intensity as it spread in Europe; and if it existed at all in England, of which there seemed to be considerable doubt, it appeared to be occasioning no more evil than ordinary epidemic. At any rate, he added, government had determined, in the event of the disease reaching France, not to adopt the system of isolating those attacked by it, which had been found to produce more harm than good.—*Poulson.*

The intercourse between Marseilles and Algiers during the last month has been ten-fold what it was in the month of January, 1831, when there were only two small vessels, measuring together 384 tons, while during the last month 20 vessels, measuring in all 3,567 tons, have sailed from one port to the other.—*Paris paper.*

The Russian Mercury contains the results of a census of the Russian empire, taken officially; in the year 1829. It is curious, inasmuch as it gives these results differently from those which have been published by able writers upon statistics. The population of Russia amounts to 43,700,000; the great principality of Finland to 1,250,000; the kingdon of Poland to 4,050,000; the whole of the Russian empire to 49,000,000. The population of Georgia, Inverski, Mingrelia, Gouriel, Armenia, and in short all the countries to the south of the Caucasus and the mouth of the Terch, of which there are no official accounts, is estimated at 1,200,000. The military portion is 743,537, comprising in this number all the Cossacks, Calmucks, the wandering tribes of the Bachkirs, the Bogouls, and the Samoiedes at 6,000. The inhabitants of Siberia, both wandering and fixed, who pay tribute in furs, are put down at 400,000. We find, amongst the clergy, 6,638 Mollahs for the Mahometan Tartars, and 150 Lamas for the Calmucks.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Allegheny County Temperance Society will be held in the New Methodist Church, in Liberty street, on Thursday evening of this week, at 7 o'clock, where addresses from several gentlemen may be expected. The election for managers, for the ensuing year, will also take place. Citizens of every religious denomination are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board of Managers. S. P. CHURCH, Sec'y.

April 17, 1832.

ANOTHER splendid Capital Prize in the West. Nos. 4, 15, 17, a Prize of $20,000, in the last Union Canal Lottery, was this day (*April 14th,*) presented, and the Cash paid by GEO. A. COOK, Agent for the Managers, *No.* 68, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.* April 17.

R. GALWAY & CO.

(*NO.* 83, *BAYARD'S ROW,*)

HAVE just received 101 Casks best selected German Clay; 195 Barrels Molasses, a first rate article, in full hooped barrels.

Also, a large assortment of Groceries and Liquors for sale, on pleasing terms.

April 17.—3t*

A Voice from Exchange Buildings!!!

NEXT SATURDAY, the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn: Capitals, $25,000; $15,000; $10,000. Tickets $8 only. Sylvester paid the $30,000 prize last week, and not long since, in the Union Canal Lottery, sold and paid 9, 28, 35, whole ticket, 25,000 dollars. Call on the all fortunate. S. J. SYLVESTER.

April 17.

THOMAS NORTON, having relinquished the business of Tavern keeping, returns his thanks to his friends and customers for their support, and takes the liberty of soliciting a continuance of the same for Mr. JAMES BRICELAND, to whom he has rented his establishment. From Mr. Briceland's experience in the business, there is no doubt but that he will give satisfaction to all the old customers of the House, and to all others who may please to give him a call.

Steubenville, April 2, 1832.

JAMES BRICELAND,

LATELY of 'Briceland's Cross Roads,' having removed to Steubenville, and taken the well known Tavern Stand, sign of the Bear, in Fourth street, (lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Norton,) respectfully solicits a continuance of the custom of the said House, as well as such others as may choose to favor him therewith.

The House is large and commodious, and is now fitted up in the best manner; to which is attached excellent Stabling. Both House and Stable shall be well kept, and every exertion made to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. His prices shall be moderate.

Pittsburgh and Wheeling Stages.

His house, having been selected by the proprietors of the Daily Mail Line of Steam Boat and Stages, from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, as the *Stage House*, travelers wishing to go to either of those cities or any intermediate place, can be accommodated with seats by application at the Bar. Seats can also be taken at the same place, in the mail stage from Steubenville to *New Philadelphia* and *Wooster.*

April 17, 1832—3t.

VALUABLE WORK.—Lexicon Medicum, or Medical Dictionary, containing an explanation of the terms in Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Mineralogy, Pharmacy, Physiology, Practice of Physic, Surgery, and the various branches of natural Philosophy connected with Medicine; carefully selected and arranged by Robert Hooper, M. D.: the latest edition: in one volume, complete. Also, in two vols. handsomely bound. For sale at SYLVESTER'S, 16 Exchange Buildings, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh. April 17

TURNPIKE NOTICE.—The Managers of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company will meet at *Daily's*, in Stewartsville, on Thursday, the 26th inst., where all persons having contracts with the company, for repairs, by the mile or otherwise, are requested to attend. ROBERT STEWART,

April 17.—3t. *President.*

EXCHANGE.

NOTES of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, at Cleaveland, are received at this office at 2 per cent.; Geauga, 2; Muskingum, 1½; New York, generally, 1½a2 per cent.

Wanted, Gold of every description.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 17.

$100 REWARD.

LOST on Sunday, the 15th instant, somewhere in the centre of the city, A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing seven hundred and forty-five dollars, in United States Bills; and several papers of no account to any one but the owner.

☞ The above reward will be given to any person leaving it at the Bar of the Exchange Hotel.

GEO. H. HAVEN.

April 17, 1832.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS!!!

MERCHANTS will take notice that the first of May is the yearly period for taking out license; it is expected that punctual attention will be given to this notice, as I will not call on Merchants as I have done heretofore.

There are a number of persons merchandising who have not taken out a license; they will do well to call and take out their license, without delay, and save cost.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Jr.
Treasurer of City of Pittsburgh.

Treasurer's Office, }
No. 8 Wood st. } April 17.—3tw.

STOP THE THIEF.

ON Monday evening, the 26th March, was taken from my house, a Rifle Gun; said gun is about 3 feet 3 inches in length of barrel; silver mounting; runs about 130 balls to the pound; the fore-sight wrong side foremost.—The person suspected is a man about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, of rather shabby appearance, white hat and gray coat or sailor jacket; other clothing not recollected. Any information will be thankfully received. NICH'S WAY,

Sewickly bottom, Allegheny county, Ohio township, Pa. April 3, 1832.

TALBOT JONES, JR.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING established himself in the practice of his profession, in *Cincinnati*, offers his professional services to the public—he will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims, &c. in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, or any of the adjoining counties.

Refer to

Messrs. RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO., *Merchants.*
WALTER FORWARD & H. M. WATTS, } *Attorneys at Law.*

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1832.—8tw

Flat Boats.

FOR SALE—5 substantial Flat Boats, 65 feet long. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

April 10, 1832.—3t.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO. }
April 5th, 1832. }

AN ELECTION for 1 President, 10 Managers, 1 Treasurer and Secretary of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, on *Monday*, the 7th of *May*, to commence at 2 P. *M.*

ALEX. JOHNSTON, JR.
April 10—3t *Treasurer.*

TO BLACKSMITHS.

TO RENT—a Smith shop with two fires, a Dwelling House, with gardens, pasture, &c. at the Sewickly bottom, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the main Beaver road: is considered a good stand for a Smith shop—wants a family of industrious and moral habits; and none other need apply: the situation will be found convenient and agreeable. Apply to A. Way, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID SHIELDS.

January 10, 1832—wtf.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—w1y

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the "Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company," that they are required to pay to the Secretary, at the office of H. MacShane, in Front street, on or before Saturday the 28th inst., Five dollars on each share of the capital stock.

BENJ BAKEWELL, Pres't, pro tem.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1832.—3t

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No.* 27 *Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th March, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—tf.

☞ Blairsville Record and Wheeling Gazette will please insert the above to amount of two dollars each.

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

ÆSCULAPIUS' HEAD,

IN FOURTH STREET,

Two Doors below the Statesman Office, and opposite the U. S. Bank.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, JR. & CO.

HAVE removed their DRUG STORE to Fourth street, between Market and Wood, opposite the Bank of the United States, at the sign of Æsculapius' Head; where a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. can be had on accommodating terms. April 3—2m.

DOCTORS J. P. & E. D. GAZZAM

HAVE associated in the practice of Medicine.

☞ Office on the right hand side of the entrance of the Pennsylvania Museum.

April 13, 1832.—6t

The undersigned requests an adjustment of all unsettled accounts. J. P. GAZZAM.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity is respectfully invited to a splendid assortment of CARPETING, which was opened on Thursday, the 12th of April, *at the Carpet Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, (a few doors below Griffith's Hotel,)* consisting in part of a very large assortment of select patterns of Imperial, Kidderminster and Scotch Ingrain, Wilton and Venetian Carpeting; India Matting; Floor Oil-Cloth; Table and Piano Covers; Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton HEARTH RUGS; comprising a larger and more choice selection than was ever before offered in this city. All of which will be sold at a small advance. A. M'FADDEN.

April 13—5t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty No. Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	$25,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,610	3,610
20		1,000	20,000
20		500	10,000
40		200	8,000
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
51		20	1,020
1683		16	26,928
11475		8	91,800
34220	tickets.		$219,008

Tickets,	$8 00	Quarters,	$2 00
Halves,	4 00	Eighths,	1 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON,

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

April 13, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,610	3,610
20		1,000	20,000
20		500	10,000
40		200	8,000
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
51		20	1,020
1683		16	26,928
11475		8	91,800
34220	tickets.		$219,008

Tickets,	$8 00	Halves,	$4 00
Quarters,	2 00	Eighths,	1 00

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

April 13, 1832.

NURSE WANTED.—A middle aged woman is wanted as a Nurse. Good wages will be given to one who is capable, and who can refer as to character. Apply at 16 Exchange Buildings. April 13.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 46 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationary,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

40 HHDS. GERMAN POT CLAY, for Glass Makers—Just received and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
No 108 and 110 Second street.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

MOSES ATWOOD has removed to No. 84, Front street, where he offers for sale—
24 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
48 bales Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton.
Also, by the package, a variety of *Tickings, Calicoes*, and other *Domestic Goods*, from Eastern Manufactories. April 6.

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York
109, Water st. }

References —
Wm. Parker, Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford, "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell, "
April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk.	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	½	Michigan paper	3
South Carolina	3	Canada	4
Maryland Banks,	½ to 2	North Carolina	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Georgia	4
Natchez	5	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	½
New Orleans,	5	Cohen's Bank,	1
Pennsylvania, gen.	½	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Greensburgh,	25		
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums, by
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
April 6, 1832.

Information Wanted.

ON the 14th of January last, a letter was written to Mary Atkinson, by William Atkinson, of Liverpool, informing her that a sum of money would be sent by Mr. Thomas Mason, Tea Dealer, Liverpool, to a Merchant in Pittsburgh, for her use; and another letter was at the same time written, informing her to what Merchant the money was remitted; this second letter not coming to hand, the subscriber knows not to whom to apply. She therefore hopes that the merchant who has received the money, will direct a line to her, thro' the post office, informing her where to call.
MARY ATKINSON.
March 30, 1832.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. March 9—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully manufactured Porcelain Teeth.
March 27, 1832.—tf.

G. MERRITT—Dentist.

HAS taken an office at No. 70 Fourth, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied by Dr. E. Merritt, where he will attend to all operations in his line of profession.
April 3—4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - 40
French, - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.
M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.
M. ATWOOD,
March 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & CO. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & CO. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞ Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.
HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.
March 20, 1832.—tf

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Amulet, and for sale by DOBBIN & IRWIN, 16 Packs *BUFFALO ROBES;* 150,000 Common Cigars.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods.*

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.
FORSYTH & Co.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,
Corner of Third and Wood streets.
March 16, 1832.—4m

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞ Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

☞ *BLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

BLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.
WILLIAM LITTLE.
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

The American Fire Insurance Co

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.
Sept. 25—tf *No 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

VENANGO FURNACE,
AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in this city, will be sold without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings, of frame, and in good order, viz.: A Casting House, Moulding Room, Ware Room, for the Castings, a Wheel House, Bridge House, and Coal House. A never failing stream is conducted to the wheel in pipes under ground from the Dam, so that furnace can be kept in blast all winter.

There are, also, a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at Iron Works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining, is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock Timber. There are also several ore banks on this tract.

The flasks, patterns, &c. will be sold immediately after the above, an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.

By order of the assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.
P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—1M10

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.
ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
September 20

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf.
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

New Establishment!!!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

Dry Goods and Fur Store!
AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of

M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER;

where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

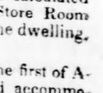
☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade. Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.
MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1832.—3mo.

40 HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
100 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
20 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
250 bbls. Fresh MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, &3;
100 bags COFFEE;
For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Feb. 17—tf Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (3 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.



☞ Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.
January 20, 1832.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No.* 162 *Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞ Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
April 26